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To put into Children's Clothing. Our Patterns you can judge of for yourself, but the wearing qualities are another thing, and for them you must take our word. We guarantee every garment, however.

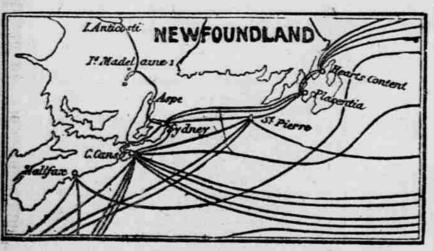
You'll find more stylish and more serviceable garments for the small boys here than anywhere else, and you won't pay more than for the very much inferior "dry goods store" stuff.

The new styles we are daily putting in our Children's Department are very attractive. The SUITS with VESTS, the NORFOLK, RUSSIAN BLOUSE and WINTER SAILOR SUITS are sure to please the small boys.

## BROWNING, KING & CO.

## ENGLAND IS ALARMED OVER HER UNPROTECTED CABLES.

In the Event of War a Formidable Enemy Would Have No Difficulty in Severing Exposed Lines Near the Coast of Nova Scotia.



CABLES CONVERGING IN SHALLOW WATER.

England has just awakened to another danger which confronts her. It is one of serious moment to Great Britain, and of peculiar interest to Americans. Up to the present no device has been suggested whereby this danger may be obviated. The facts have been known for some time at the Admiralty, but it is only lately that the main details have been revealed to the general public.

As the matter looks at present it seems at the Admiralty has been at the present of present it seems. the Admiralty, but it is only lately that the

entirely within the bounds of possibl'ity that at the first outbreak of war against Britain the Empire would be paralyzed by cutting her lines for the transmis don of information, the British cables all lying in shallow water in a small area off

the coast of Nova Scotla. At a single stroke, delivered by any fasteaming cruser or ocean-going tug, the Pacific fleets rendezvousing at Esquimault, on the Pacific Coast, and at Halifax and ermuda, on the Atlantic seaboard, would find themselves cut off from Whitehall. They could receive no news from headquar ters either as to the plans of the enemy or

orders as to their own movements.

All of Canada would be cut off as well as the West Indies. The Canadian Pacific Railway would be practically worthless for the military purposes for which it was largely constructed. By cable cutting the widely scattered British possessions would be isolated from the home Government. WHERE CABLES CONVERGE.

The article in which some of these facts have been revealed, in the current number

# SKIN TORTURES



And every Distressing Irritation or me Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by Baths with

CURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to be followed, in severe cases, by me-dium doses of CUTICURA RESOL-VENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This is the most speedy, ent, and economical cure r torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply humours, with loss of

BILLIONS USE CUTTOURS BOAP, maisted by TIGURA CHATRENT, for preserving, portlying to skin, for cleanating the scalp I the stopping of falling hair, for softening, meding, and soothing red, rough, and son ids, for boby rashes and irritations, and for be purposes of the tollet, bath, and nursery, of throughout the world. South Son, Charteninas Sayling. Present Papel 8 and 18 Paix. Parts. See British Depot 8 and Charteninas Sayling. Present Papel 8 and de la Paix. Parts.

fax, and Bermuda without means of communicating with London or even with each
other.

In the case of France it is pointed out
that the danger is even more serious, for
while the exact location of the British
cables is known, that of the French cables
is unknown except to the French Government, while many of the British cables
actually pass through French territory on
the Island of St. Fierre. At the time of
the Fashoda affair, the Admiral Courbet, a
French warship hovering in this locality,
created consternation in British naval circles, for it was believed she had the single
mission of cutting the English and American cables the moment war was declared.

ONE GERMAN COMPANY. ONE GERMAN COMPANY.

Stretching along the Atlantic bed to-day are twelve cables, ten of them being Ameri-can and British, with two French, while one German cable is being completed from the Azores. These cables are as follows: Angio-American, four cables, from West of Ire-Commercial, three cables, from West of Ire'and to Nova Scotia, but pa-sing Newf undland in water, ect United States, one cable, from West of nd to Nova Scotia, but passing Newfound-

Generale (French), one cable, from Brest to Cape Cod, but not passing Newfoundland in shoal water. German, one cable, from Emden via Arores to Cape Cod, but not passing Newfoundland in shoal water.

shoal water.

As the German cable runs partly through Portuguese territory it is regarded as unreliable and practically valueless to England in war time. It is true there are two cables from London to Brazil via the Cape Verde Islands, but their connections are so complicated and unreliable because of the countries in which the terminals are situated that they would scarcely be availed of in war time, even if they escaped being wrecked. They can therefore be disregarded.

Attention is called to the recent decision

wrecked. They can therefore be disregarded.

Attention is called to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court to the effect that those interested in the British cable between Manila and Hong-Kong had no redress from the American Government for the destruction of their property and the loss of their business involved by Admiral Dewey's tearing up of that cable when he seized Manila Bay. No country at war with England would, it is believed, hesitate to strike at her cables and would cut them where they it off Canso, as well cut them where they it off Canso, as well as those of the American companies. If the work were done by the American Navy it would not hesitate to cut the cables owned in this country so as to completely sever England's communications with the Western Hemisphere.

GETTING NEWS AT SEA.

western Hemisphere.

GETTING NEWS AT SEA.

In the case of France it is pointed out that a warship at sea might pick up the Erest cable (the location of which is known only to French officials), could thereby communicate with the home office and learn if war had been declared, and would receive instructions as to precisely what to do, repairing the French cable before her departure to sever the enemy's wires. The British Navy is supposed to be competent to protect the cables landing at the Cornwall and Connaught coasts, while cable-cutting in deep water is only possible to experts on regular slow-going cable ships, whose movements would undoubtedly be watched by Britain. It is therefore pointed out that the ideal scene of operations is on this side, where the cables lie all together in shallow water and are unprotected, even warships being withdrawn from the vicinity for the greater part of the year.

Cable experts say the difficulties met

are unprotected, even warships being withdrawn from the vicinity for the greater part of the year.

Cable experis say the difficulties met with by the American Navy in cutting cables during the Spanish War were the result of inexperience, and that a man who knew his business would, on board, a seagoing tur, have the whole of the Atlantic cables off Canso completely at his mercy and could finish the lob in forty-eight bours. Says P. T. McGrath, the writer in the Fortnightly Review:

"France, the Power from which England has most to fear in this respect, has a ready-made base of operations for such an undertaking in her colony of St. Pierre-Miquelon, off the south coast of Newfoundland. The cables from Brest land at St. Pierre, and three of the British cables pass through it en route from Newfoundland to Canada. It might thus be promptly made the point of a counter attack, though, as France has no territorial interests in the hemisphere, save the Miquelon rocks, England would cain very little by that. St. Pierre in the possession of France is a perpetual menace to the security of the British cables, and it will be from that quarter the blow will come, when come it does. It was there the Admiral Courbet rendezvoused for weeks in 199; it is there the French warships in North America spend the fishing season; it is there the cable-cutting ventures could be launched most speedily, and with the best prospects of success at any season of the year.

"St. Pierre is only a few hours' run from

fax, and Bermuda without means of com-municating with London or even with each | THE ROOT OF THE MATTER. He Cured lilmself of Serious Stomach Trouble by Getting Down to First

He Cured Himself of Serious Stomach Trouble by Getting Down to First Principles.

A man of large anairs in one of our prominent Eastein chics, by too close attention to business, too little exercise and too many club dinners, finanty began to pay nature's tax, levied in the form of chronic stomach trouble; the failure of his digestion brought about a nervous irritability, making it impossible to apply himself to his didly business and finally deranging the kidneys and heart.

In his own words he says: "I consulted one physician after another and each one seemed to understand my case, but all the same they each failed to bring about the return of my former digestion, appetite and vigor. For two years I went from pillar to post, from one sanitarium to another. I gave up smoking, I quit coffee and even renounced my daily glass or two of beer, but without any marked improvement.

"Friends had often advised me to try a well-known proprietary medicine, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and I had often perused the newspaper advertisements of the remedy, but never took any stock in advertised medicines nor could believe a fifty-cent patient medicine would touch my case.

"To make a long story short. I finally bought a couple of packages at the nearest drug store and took two or three tablets after each meal and occasionally a tablet between meals, when I felt any feeling of nausea or discomfort.

"I was surprised at the end of the first week to note a marked improvement in my appetite and general health, and before the two packages were gone I was certain that Stuart's Dyspepsia fablets were going to cure completely and they did not disappoint me. I can eat and sleep and enjoy my coffee and cigar and no one would suppose I had ever known the horrors of dyspepsia.

"Out of friendly curiosity I wrote to the proprietors of the remedy asking for information as to what the tablets contained and they replied that the principal ingredients were asseptic pepsin (Government test), malt diastase and other natural digestives, which dig Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been in the market only a few years, yet probably every druggist in the United States, Canada and Great Britain now sells them and considers them the most popular and successful of any preparation for stom-ach trouble.

the southern edge of the Grand Banks, and an ordinary stout, sea-going tug would the for the work, if nothing better offered. Althin twenty-four hours of a declaration of war between France and England, the tug could be grappling for the first cable, and within another day could have every one of them broken, except the two French ones. To make the destruction more assured, she could steam south along by the Newfoundland coast, breaking them again in shoal water, and if the period chosen was that when the warships were absent from the station the cable offices at Heart's Content and Placentia could even be captured and the instruments destroyed. "The warships are in Newfoundland waters from May to October, and the undertaking might, during that period be more or less difficult to carry out completely, but during the remainder of the year there is nothing to prevent the French at St. Pierre from destroying the whole system of British cables between the two hemispheres without the slightest fear of interruption by England or any one on her behalf.

"The process is simple; a steamer has merely to cross the cable at right angles, dragging a grapnel astern, and when the cable is caught and brought up, to cut it, drop one end and tow the other some distance before letting it go again, so as to change its location entirely. By this means the chain of communication is not alone destroyed, but the task of him who comes lafer to repair the break is rendered doubly difficult by his not knowing where to look for the severed ends. Nor is this the worst feature of the situation; for if the French were to attempt, and succeed in the venture, there is no cable here, and very little at Hallifax, and no means, save the possible presence of some company's cable ship, to repair the breaks and set the cables working again.

"If England should come to cross purposes with the United States the cutting of these cables would leave Canada abso-

## ST. LOUIS UNION MUSICAL CLUB REORGANIZES; LITERARY AND TEACHERS DEPARTMENT ADDED.



OFFICERS OF THE REORGANIZED ST. LOUIS UNION MUSICAL CLUB.

The St. Louis Union Musical Club has een reorganized. After four years of telling work for the cause of music in St. Louis the club has decided to enlarge its borders by taking scheme of usefulness. The right-hand of fellowship has been extended to men and

they are being invited to become active members of the club. Two new departments of work have been added, a literary department and a teachers' department. The former embraces the study of music from a literary standpoint and offers special opportunities for those who desire general music culture without

nest Kroeger and other artists of his stamp will lecture to this department. Miss Julia Conneily will act as secretary.

There are 600 music teachers in St. Louis, and this fact alone, it is argued, shows the need of a teachers' department of the Union Musical Club Doctor Cornelius Patton of the First Congregational Church is chairman of this section.

cial nonsewarming. The new omeers of the
Mrs. Albert S. Hughey, No. 378 Laclede
avenue, president; Mrs. Robert Ranken,
Magnolia and Compton avenue, vice president; Mrs. William A. Alofs. No. 432 McPherson avenue, treasurer; Mrs. O. J. Barwick, No. 523 Fairmount avenue, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Adele Howard,
No. 3065 Pine street, recording secretary.
The following gentlemen have been asked
to serve on the Social Committee: Robert
S. Brookings, James L. Blair, Halsey C.
Ives, O. L. Whitelaw, O. J. Barwick,
Mrs. James Garretson, No. 7 Parkland

place, is chairman of the Soliciting Committee, which embraces people in all parts of the city. Mrs. Wright of West Pine boulevard is chairman of the club's pet philanthropic scheme. "The study class." Mrs. James Lawrence Blair, whose enthusiasm in musical matters has long been an inspiration to the club, has been invited to become chairman of the Board of Critics for the concert department, with Mrs. Mable Wyman Waterworth as scoretary. Mrs. C. B. Rohland, 149 State Street, Alton, is chairman of the choral department, and Mra. Philip N. Moore, No. 312 Lafayette avenue, is chairman of the artists department.

The St. Louis Union Music Club was formed four years ago by the consolidation of the St Louis Musical Club and the Tuesday Musical. Mrs. Philip N. Moore was chosen president and served in that capacity for three years, when she resigned, and was made honorary president for life, in recognition of the work she had done for the club. Mrs. William Huse succeeded Mrs. Moore, but gave up all active work after the death of her husband. Her place was supplied by the vice president, Mrs. Charles Claffin Allen, until the recent election of Mrs. Albert S. Hughey.

Mrs. Hughey possesses executive ability and has been a music instructor in the East as well as in St. Louis. Before her marriage she was for several years principal of a music school in Philadelphia. Mrs. Hughey's special work in the club has been as chairman of the study class. This class is one of the departments of the talented young musicians who cannot afford to pay for musical advantages. It now comprises sixteen pupils, in charge of such teachers as Charles Galloway. George Velh, Ernest Kroeger and others. A three-years' course is given and the club hopes before long to add a fourth year in Europe to the pupil doing the finest work in the class. Two young ladies are beginning the third year's study, Miss Julie Cottet and Miss Elisa Mann, and applications for admission are constantly pouring in. This department was founded by Miss Marion Easton, who

ertists of note who otherwise would not came to il. Leuis. That this has been well done is shewn by the artists who have given concerts under the auspices of the ciub. Among these are; Medam senumannations, marie brana, ancies quarte, Kaincine Fish, Flunket Greene, Burmas.er, Lillian Bisuvett, E. A. acclowed and many others, The Artists' Committees no longer have to seek arists, for now the artists seek them, One reason of this is thereiney are always ours of financial remuneration, and this is due to the management of the felling treasurer, Mrs. B. J. Taussig, No. 35st Washington boulevard, "Pay as you go" has been her motto, and the club starte its fifth year with several hundred dollars in the treasury, while at the end of last season it handed over \$100 to the Choral-Symphony Club for the guarantee fund.

The source of income to the club is the members and 35 for associate members. These membership tickets entitle the holders to all the artist concerts and general entertainments given by the club. An artists' concert is to be given in November at the Odeon.

The club's choral department, under the

tists' concert is to be given in November at the Odeon.

The club's choral department, under the management of Mrs. C. R. Rohland, studies only eacred music and in this way does not conflict with the work of the morning choral. Only one concert is given in a year, and that is the Lentan concert at the Church of the Messiah. This year the programme includes music never given before in America. Kiel's Slabat Mater, and a choral arrangement of Lizat's thirteenth psalm. Years have been spent in gathering and arranging the manuscript for this work and Mrs. Rohland expects to have a chorus of 500 voices.

Another important department of the

JE'LL give you the same goods FOR LESS MONEY or better goods for the same money that you are asked to pay elsewhere. HERE'S POSITIVE PROOF of this assertion.



quarter-sawed oak—easily operated and perfectly safe. It is arranged on the most modern and improved principles. The whole interior being made of iron, the ventilation is perfect, air having access to all parts of the bedding. It is a most comfortable, simple and clean bed. The bed clothing need not be rearranged when bed is to be closed. The top is embellished with a beautifully shaped French plate mirror.

## The Range That Has Made the Town Talk

The "NEW IMPERIAL" Charter Oak Range embodies the sterling qualities that appeal to lovers of high-class ranges. Tis strictly modern in construction, every part being arranged according to the best knowledge of the expert rangemaker and for the sole convenience of the user. Polished

### BLUE STEEL

Is the quality of material used throughout in the construction of "New Imperial," and nothing better is put into \$75 ranges. The "Charter Oak Stove and Range Co.," known from one end of the Union to the other, stand back of this range with a valid guaranteea guarantee that protects you from all doubt, a guarantee that assures you that in buying the "New Imperial" Charter Oak you are buying a range that will STAND THE TEST OF TIME.

Our Matchiess Price,



The "NEW IMPERIAL" is larger and of a higher grade than any range sold in St. Louis within \$15 of the price. It has six holes, warming closet, improved duplex grate and extra large oven,

### Measuring 181/2 inches across the front

Do not be misled by catch-penny advertisements of small-sized japan ranges. Japanning, which is merely an inferior grade of paint, will peel off from the heat, thereby spoiling the entire appearance of the range. QUALITY COUNTS, and you cannot put a better cooking or baking apparatus into your home than the New Imperial Charter Oak Range.

**TERMS** 

CASH CREDIT. S. E. Cor. Eleventh and Olive Sts. CREDIT.

intely at the mercy of her powerful southern neighbor, and the Dominion might be overrun before the communication could be restored, thus causing possibly irreparable loss to the British Empire in its great North American dependency."

E. B. BALDWIN TALKS

OF HIS ARCTIC TR

## FIRE CONQUERS FIERCE HORSE.

Plucky Negro Who Saves the Animai Becomes Its Trainer. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 27.-Several months ago the manager of the Eagle Transfer

Company purchased a horse from a country horse trader who looked simple. Early next morning a hostler started to go into his stall. In an instant the brute was into his stall. In an instant the brute was on his hind legs and started for the hostler, mouth open. The hostler escaped, but from that day no person could go near enough to the horse to curry it, and all that the stable employes even attempted to do was to put feed through the iron grating.

When a fire broke out in the building adjoining the other horses had almost all been removed, and the attendants were wonlering what should be done with the "man eater."

A negro excited by the proximity of the

ing what should be done with the "man eater."

A negro excited by the proximity of the fire rushed into the stable, and, seeing the animal standing there, thought it would surely be burned to death. Acting on the impulse of the moment, he rushed to the stall, and, opening the door, which had been fastened ever since the animal was purchased, grabbed the "man killer" by the head and led him from the stall. After he had the horse on its way out of the building he noticed a wagon standing in the center of the floor, which he thought might be burned. He stopped the horse suddenly, and running to the side of the stable, Pulled down a set of harness, which he placed on the horse, and without the least trouble hitched it to the wagon and drove to a place of safety.

The animal made some trouble, but was quickly subdued by the negro. After the danger from the fire was over the animal was driven back to the stable. It has been put to work, and the negro drives it.

FISH KEEPS WATCH IN ORDER.

Angler Catches Ten-Pound Pickerel and Recovers Timepiece.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 71.—The most expert and enthusiastic fisherman in all Southern Michigan is Martin E. Brown. He has met with many remarkable experiences, but the most strange of all happened to him this week.

About one year ago he was fishing in Gull Lake and lost his watch overboard. This week while fishing in the lake he caught a ten-pound pickerel, and, to his utter astonishment, he found lodged in the throat of the fish his watch.

The most marvelous thing of all was that the watch was still running, and was keeping correct standard time. An investigation showed that the watch had lodged in such a manner as to rest the stem of the winder on the jaw, and that the daily repeated openings and shuttings of the mouth in catching its food had worked the jaw upon the winder in such a manner as to keep it wound up and running. Mr. Brown says he will show any doubter the watch.

Time for Trial Fixed.

Lowell, Mass., Sept. II.—The first Monday in December has been fixed as the date for the trial of J. Wilfred Blondin on the charge of murdering his wife.

The case will be tried in Suffolk County.

Would Not Honor Kitchener.

Bombay, Sept. 21.—The corporation of Bombay, while voting an address to the Duke of Connaught, refused to vote an address to Lord Kitchener.

# OF HIS ARCTIC TRIP

Old Idea of Open Polar Sea Baseless, He Says.

DESCRIBES DR. NANSEN'S HUT.

Believes Pole Can Be Reached by Sledging on Franz Josef

Land Slide.

London, Sept. 27 .- Evelyn B. Baldwin when seen in this city, had little to add to what has already been cabled regarding his experiences, but he gave extended details of technical interest to Arctic navigation on the work accomplished and the stations es-tablished. The most southerly is on Alger Island, eighteen miles north of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition's former headquarters. A second station is situated on Greely Island, close to the eighty-first parallel, near a large island, which was charted last spring and named President McKinley Island. Thirty-five miles further McKinley Island. Thirty-five miles further north is a third station, equipped with 5.900 pounds of condensed food, on an island discovered but not yet named. A fourth and most northerly station was established on Rudolf Land, within sight of the head-quarters which were occupied by the Duke of Abruzzi's expedition. It contains all the condensed stores originally intended for a dash to the Pole.

The expedition, for the first time in polar exploration. Mr. Baldwin added, secured complete photographic records of the snow and ice conditions of the regions treversed. They included moving pictures.

Mr. Baldwin gave an interesting account of his journey to Cape Norway, where he came upon Doctor Nansen's hut, the pince where Nansen and Johansen spent their historic winter. The hut was partly grawed by foxes and bears. Doctor Nansen's ice-

where Namen and Johansen spent their historic winter. The hut was partly grawed by foxes and bears. Doctor Namsen's record was intact. It was found in a brass cylinder, and was dated May 19, 18%, and written in pencil on half a sheet of note paper. Mr. Baldwin has the Namsen record and left his own record in its place.

Later the America, Mr. Baldwin's ship, was in imminent perit of being crushed by leebergs, but she escaped by putting on all available steam.

While in the Arctic regions Mr. Baldwin released 300 bulloons, which were driven northward, and later may furnish data regarding air and sea currents. Each balloon has attached to it an automatic buoy addressed to the "Nearest American Consul."

The expedition's start for home was attended by exciting insidents. It was necessary to tharge the heavy ice drifts, blast them with dynamite, and saw a channel through the ice. The America was caught in a violent ice field, her screw and rudder were twisted, and her propeler frame was broken. The expedition had another exciting experience in a pack further south.

I wo members of the expedition, unarraed and on a pony slocge, were set upon by huge white bears. The pony bolted and the

ship.

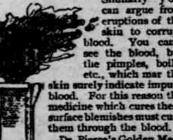
Mr. Baldwin described fights between dog teams and herds of walruses, and in conclusion, said:

"The old idea of an open polar sea is baseless. We know that land extends as far as \$2 degrees on the Franz Josef Land side, and from there I believe the pole can be reached. I agree with Peary that the most practical way of reaching the pole is by sledging from that point."

Thro' Sleeper to Mexico City
On the "Katy Flyer"—M., K. & T. R'Y,—
leaving St. Louis (every day) at 8:22 p. m.
via San Antonio.

New York, Sept. 27.—Matthew Henson, who was for eleven years the negro body servant of Lieutenant Peary, and is now with friends at No. 155 West Fifty-third street awaiting the explorer's return, has just cashed a check for \$100, which Peary gave him in April. 1900, for reunsing the most northern point of known land on the face of the globe.

## WHERE THERE'S SMOKE



Dr. Pierce's Golden Med-cal Discovery purifies the blood, removes the waste